



1—Screened behind the ruins, this French ammunition train is conveying food for the guns that are driving the Germans from France. 2—German prisoners in a French concentration camp, captured in a raid; many of them are mere youths, poorly clad, showing the dire straits in which Germany finds herself. 3—Portable American sawmill in a forest on the Alsace border; this camp follows the troops, providing the lumber that is needed.

## NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

### German Occupation of Odessa Increases Teutonic Menace in East.

### NEW ROAD TO INDIA OPENED

President Wilson, in Message to Russian Soviets, Issues Defi to Kaiser—American Troops in Many Raids.

Announcement that German troops have occupied Odessa is one of the most significant of recent developments. This action by Germany, in spite of the conclusion of the so-called peace with Russia, was expected ultimately, but it came somewhat as a surprise because of the fact that little and been heard of the Germans and Austrians in that region.

The occupation of Odessa, the greatest Russian port on the Black sea, is of the greatest importance for several reasons. First, it gives the Germans control of the center of a great agricultural section, the products of which are desired to feed the hungry peoples of the central empires.

With Odessa safely in their hands, the Teutons will have access to vast stores of wheat which can be transported overland or by sea to points where it can be readily shipped into Austria and Germany.

But the capture of Odessa will mean something more—an advance over the route to Persia and Afghanistan, and possibly India, which is to be followed now that the British have severed the famous Berlin and Bagdad route to the East.

The passing of Odessa into German control will make possible the completion of the German military line across Russia from the Baltic to Narva (81 miles from Petrograd) to the Black sea. It gives the Germans control not only of the resources of the Ukraine, but of the bulk of Russia's grain stores and of the vast export trade of Russia's southern provinces.

Control of this territory opens a route for a German land drive into the far East, by way of Batum, in Trans-Caucasia (which was taken from Russia at Brest-Litovsk and given to Turkey), Baku, across the Caspian sea to Krasnovodsk, in Turkistan, and through Merv to the border of Afghanistan, thus threatening the Indian empire.

Another route is through Teheran, across central Persia to Isfahan and thence to Shiraz, to the Indian frontier, spelling equal menace to Britain's far Eastern possessions.

The carrying out by the Teutonic powers of their plans for conquest in the East brought from President Wilson a move which was declared to be one of the boldest made by any government since the war began. This action was in the form of a message dispatched to the Russian congress of soviets in session at Moscow. In this message President Wilson pledged the power of the United States to secure a free Russia. He declared that the United States "will avail itself of every opportunity to secure for Russia once more complete sovereignty and independence in her own affairs and full restoration to her great role in the life of Europe and the modern world."

President Wilson's message was regarded as a second declaration of war—a declaration of war on the German government until it is compelled to relinquish its hold on Russia. The president proposed, in effect, that the United States and its allies shall fight until Russia regains unimpaired sovereignty and independence. The message was also regarded as a direct reply to the recent address on peace terms made by Count von Hertling, the German chancellor.

Reports from Jassy tell how the imperialistic spirit of the central empires is showing itself in growing demands for concessions by Roumania.

Not merely has the Dobruja been taken from Roumania, but Berlin and Vienna, who have expressed themselves plausibly as opposed to annexations, are now insisting upon a rectification of frontier that will give to Austria all the strategic mountain passes and dominating heights, including the Iron Gates of the Danube, along the western frontier of Roumania.

This is precisely what Austria did to Italy when the boundary line was delimited by treaty, and the fact that Austria controlled every vantage point along the Isonzo and in the Alps when the war began immeasurably added to the difficulties of Cadorna's campaigning.

Berlin is determining that Roumania shall be placed in a helpless position at the feet of Austria, covered by Austrian guns and rendered forever incapable of acting otherwise than the central powers approve.

Intense aerial activity on the part of both the entente allies and the Teutonic forces has developed. Sixty German airplanes took part in a raid on Paris, which resulted in heavy casualties, final figures showing at least 100 persons to have been killed and 79 wounded. Among the dead was an American woman, Miss Wingo Carolina Martin, who was a Y. M. C. A. canteen worker. Miss Martin was one of six persons killed in a hospital which was struck by a bomb. Among those killed were a large number of women and children who were crushed to death in a panic at the entrance to a subway station where hundreds sought refuge from the enemy bombs.

However, while the Huns were boasting of this most "successful" raid, the airmen of the allies were not idle. British aviators invaded Germany, making a daylight raid on Coblenz, one of the important railroad centers in western Germany, the seat of big military barracks and extensive munitions works. A ton of high explosives was dropped on the city, starting fires in many sections. This was the third daylight raid on the enemy country in a period of four days.

Behind the lines in Flanders and France the British aviators are also maintaining the effective work they have been doing lately. The territory from Lille south to Cambrai has been sown with bombs, railroad sidings and ammunition dumps in the region of Maubeuge, Valenciennes, Douai and Cambrai being attacked.

The enemy is getting all the worst of the air fighting, and his apparent inability to check the British flyers or to take the initiative himself in this important sphere rather discounts his loud boasts of readiness for a great offensive. It is to be doubted if he can venture any large-scale offensive while the overhead fields of battle are so thoroughly controlled by his opponents.

Announcement that Secretary of War Baker had landed in France gave rise to all sorts of speculation as to the real purpose of his trip. At Washington the official announcement was made that the secretary's visit to France is for purely military purposes and has no diplomatic significance. At the same time the view was expressed in some quarters that Mr. Baker's trip might have some connection with the views of American commanders that the allies should undertake a determined offensive on the west front this year instead of remaining on the defensive and awaiting the expected offensive of the German forces. The tremendous growth of the American expeditionary forces recently, with the promise that American troops will be ready to take part in a general offensive this year, is expected to give the views of the American high command great weight with the allied commanders. Secretary Baker has announced that he expects to make a thorough inspection of all the American forces abroad and to hold important conferences with American military commanders. It is known that he has been eager for several months to talk over with General Pershing the many problems that have arisen in connection with the war plans.

Secretary Baker arrived in Paris just in time to witness the pretentious air raid by German airplanes on the French capital. In an interview given out in Paris after the raid, Mr. Baker said: "It was my first experience of the actualities of war and a revelation of the methods inaugurated by an ene-

my who wages the same war against women and children as against soldiers. Aerial raids on towns, which are counterpart of the pitiless submarine war and the attack against American rights, are the very explanation of the reason why America entered the war. We are sending our soldiers to Europe to fight until the world is delivered from these horrors."

While no official announcement has been made, the general impression prevails that new plans of the American war department call for the dispatch of American troops to France much more rapidly than was proposed in the earlier plans. The indications are that an effort will be made to bring the American expeditionary force up to a strength of approximately 1,000,000 men by the middle of the summer, instead of 500,000 men as was contemplated by the original plans of the war department. The dispatch of many National army units is expected soon, in accordance with the plan that has been adopted of forming an army corps out of two divisions of the regular army, two divisions of the National Guard and two divisions of the National army. As many units of the National Guard are already overseas, with the larger number of regular army divisions, it is expected that the movement of several divisions of the National army will follow soon.

That the movement of troops will be more rapid than was at first believed possible is indicated by the announcement of the war department that the second draft, which will be made as soon as needed legislation can be secured from congress, will call out approximately 800,000 men. Only the rapid movement of many divisions now in cantonments in this country could make room for this large number of new draft men. In this connection it is predicted abroad that General Pershing's men will be holding 100 miles of front by the closing days of 1918, a longer front than was held by the British armies two years after the war began.

Americans at home continue to be electrified by reports of the exploits of Pershing's troops in the sectors which are now held by the Americans. Successful raids have been made recently by the American troops while the American artillery has won many triumphs with the big guns of the enemy. One raid on the new United States front in Lorraine was declared to be the most successful encounter in which American soldiers have engaged during the war. In this raid, infantry units penetrated the enemy lines to a depth of between 400 and 600 yards at some points. The raid followed a bombardment by American guns which lasted four hours and which wrecked the enemy's front trenches and barbed wire entanglements. Three successive raids at different points on this sector all proved highly successful, the Americans capturing a number of prisoners and returning to their own trenches with small casualties. In a raid on the Toul sector, the American soldiers penetrated the German trenches to a depth of 300 yards. After some hand-to-hand fighting in which a number of the enemy were killed and wounded, the raiders returned to their lines with much material and information, although they captured no prisoners. It was reported that every American who left the front line on this raid returned.

The American troops in the Toul sector have been subjected to a terrific artillery fire, the German apparently having concentrated strong forces of artillery on this sector. It was reported that in some places the bombardment reduced the first line trenches to ruins but the Americans at those points continued to hold their positions in shell craters. The American artillery also has been active on all sectors held by Pershing's men, bombarding towns and roads in the rear of the German lines.

The first permanent advance of the American troops was made on the Lunenburg sector, where Pershing's men occupied enemy trenches which they had forced the Germans to abandon through recent raids and heavy artillery fire. The trenches were consolidated with our own, enabling the Americans and French to operate from higher ground than before. Attempts made by the Germans to retake the position were repulsed.

## WINNERS IN KNOX COUNTY REPUBLICAN PRIMARY FOR COUNTY OFFICES

The official vote for County Offices in the Republican Primary, held Thursday, March 21, 1918 is as follows:

Chancellor			
Hugh M. Tate	1,872	1,214	2,887
A. C. Grimm	791	874	1,665
Tate's majority	1,081		
Circuit Court Judge			
V. A. Huffaker	2,062	1,892	3,952
Circuit Court Clerk			
Fred E. Carter	1,827	1,640	3,467
Thos. L. Peters	489	388	877
Carter's majority	1,338		
Criminal Court Judge			
T. A. Nelson	2,061	1,812	3,873
Criminal Court Clerk			
D. B. Walker	1,867	1,794	3,662
Attorney General			
R. A. Mynatt	1,405	1,296	2,701
J. Arthur Atchley	1,081	789	1,870
Mynatt's majority	314		
County Judge			
Geo. M. Trotter	1,859	1,439	3,298
John A. Duncan	556	632	1,188
Trotter's majority	1,303		
County Court Clerk			
A. W. Edington	1,885	1,727	3,612
Juvenile Judge			
E. G. Stooksbury	1,253	890	2,143
F. E. Laughhead	486	657	1,143
W. B. Ford	470	372	842
John C. Fain	120	67	187
Jesse L. Rogers	72	77	149
Stooksbury's plurality	763		
Sheriff			
W. T. Cate	829	876	1,705
P. D. Doyle	923	715	1,638
Arthur C. Gray	859	592	1,451
Cate's plurality	87		
Trustee			
W. L. Clapp	1,319	1,167	2,486
J. M. Burkhart	964	854	1,818
Clapp's majority	355		
Register of Deeds			
Jas. H. Copeland	1,139	1,093	2,232
A. J. Potts	942	754	1,696
J. H. Dohalson	138	168	486
Copeland's plurality	191		
General Superintendent of Roads			
Don E. Little	1,238	1,044	2,282
S. H. Ginn	950	949	1,899
Little's majority	288		

Candidates for Justice of the Peace for the city-at-large, who had no opposition, was as follows:

Frank Doolson 1,174; G. W. Hill 843; Elias Rogers 630.

Second District

Justice of the Peace—J. M. Tindell 408; Thomas Bearden 303; J. W. Line 290.

Constable—Arthur L. Wells 510; Charles K. Householder 209; T. M. Paine 120.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE CENTRAL STREET PROPERTY.

By virtue of the powers and authority vested in me as Trustee by that certain Trust Deed, dated February 8, 1913, of record in the office of the Register of Knox County, Tenn., in Trust Book No. 154, at page 260, made by N. A. Schubert and E. B. Henry, to secure an indebtedness of Six Hundred (\$600.00) Dollars to H. A. E. Parsons, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash and in full of all right and equity of redemption, the following described real property, to-wit:

Situate, lying and being in the first civil district of Knox County, Tenn., a house and lot on South Central Street in the City of Knoxville, between Church and Clinch Avenues, fronting fifty (50) feet on the West side of Central Street and running back from said frontage between parallel lines to the property of the First Presbyterian Church, and being the same property that was conveyed to the said Schubert and Henry by L. C. May and wife, Edith C. May, by deed dated June 12, 1909, and of record in said register's office in Deed Book No. 229, at page 310.

I will make said sale of said property at the North door of the Court House in Knoxville, Tenn., on Saturday the 13th day of April, next, at 11:00 o'clock, A. M. Said sale will be made at the request of the holder of the note secured by said Trust Deed, default having been made in its payment.

This March 20, 1918.  
H. W. LYNN, Trustee.  
March 23, 30; April 6, 1918.

RED CROSS MILL

1220 Asylum Ave., Knoxville, Tenn. West of Red Cross Church.

We do custom grinding. Grinding the best all wheat flour from your wheat and full turn out.

Your corn ground by the MEADOWS CORN MILL.

Try us one time.

ILLINOIS AVIATOR IS KILLED

First Lieut. Walter J. Johnson of Belleville Dies When His Plane Drops 1,500 Feet.

San Antonio, Tex., March 21.—First Lieut. Walter J. Johnson, twenty-two years old, of Belleville, Ill., was killed instantly when the Canadian Curtiss plane, which he was driving, fell 1,500 feet at Kelly field.

Smash Windows and Plunder Shops. Zurich, Switzerland.—Serious bread riots took place in Gratz, capital of the Austro-Hungarian crownland of Styria. After sending a deputation to the authorities to complain of the scarcity and poor quality of the bread supplied, a mob collected in the streets, smashed windows and plundered shops. The police were powerless to prevent the disorders. The property damage is reported to have been serious.

Richard O. Cox

CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF OF ANDERSON COUNTY

Subject to Republican Primary, Saturday, April 20, 1918.

My Platform and Promise to the People  
A Strict and Impartial Enforcement of all Laws,  
A Square Deal for Everybody. I solicit your vote and influence.

Respectfully yours,  
RICHARD O. COX

## THRIFT

When we consider that in America 95 out of every 100 of our citizens who reach the age of 60, are dependent upon their daily earnings, or on others for their support, it is high time thrift should be everlastingly practiced. Thrift is individual preparedness.

Why do you hesitate to be thrifty? Are you to be one of those dependents at 60?

Answer these questions satisfactorily by putting your dollars in a Savings Account, for success will be based on your ability to save, of which, thrift is the foundation.

We Pay 4 Per Cent On Savings Accounts.

## THE HOLSTON NATIONAL BANK

GAY STREET AND CLINCH AVE.

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM U. S. GOVERNMENT PROTECTION

TO SAM SWAGGERTY, ROY SWAGGERTY, JOHN SWAGGERTY, Heirs of ABNER SWAGGERTY, DECEASED, LUM SWAGGERTY, MATTIE SWAGGERTY, NANNIE SWAGGERTY, Heirs of BOB SWAGGERTY, DECEASED, CLABE JACKSON, BOB JACKSON, TENNIE JACKSON, HARRIET JACKSON, Heirs of MARTHA SWAGGERTY, DECEASED.

State of Tennessee, In Chancery Court of Knox County. No. 4824

Harriet Cunningham et al vs. Carl Cate et al.

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendants, Sam Swaggerty, John Swaggerty and Roy Swaggerty, heirs of Abner Swaggerty deceased, Lum Swaggerty, Mattie Swaggerty, Nannie Swaggerty, and ... Swaggerty, heirs of Bob Swaggerty, deceased, Clabe Jackson, Tennie Jackson, Harriet Jackson and Bob Jackson, heirs of Martha Swaggerty deceased, whose places of residence are unknown and cannot be ascertained after diligent inquiry so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon them, it is ordered that said defendants appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of April next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four successive weeks.

This 28th day of Feb. 1918.

J. C. FORD, Clerk & Master.

W. F. Black, Sol.

W. F. Miller Sol.

March 29 16 28 1918

GEO. HEAVEN

943 No. Central Av.

Automobile Radiator Repairing

A Specialty

Guttering, Spouting, Metal Cornices, Roofing, Furnaces, Stacks, Syrup Pans and Well Casing.

Having returned to Knoxville to live I hope old and new friends will favor me with their patronage

RED CROSS MILL

1220 Asylum Ave., Knoxville, Tenn.

West of Red Cross Church.

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Grinding the best all wheat flour from your wheat and full turn out.

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## THE TRADE UNION

The trade unions are the natural growth of natural laws and from the very nature of their being have stood the test of time and experience. The development of the trade unions, regarded both from the standpoint of numerical expansion and that of practical working, has been marvelously rapid. The trade unions have demonstrated their ability to cope with every emergency, economical or political, as it arises.

## AID FOR WOMEN WORKERS.

Wisconsin Industrial Commission Puts Ban on Night Work.

Night work of women in Wisconsin between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m. has been stopped by order of the industrial commission. On petition of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, the Wisconsin Council of Social Agencies and the Wisconsin Consumers' league, the commission, after hearings and investigations, decided that night work in factories and laundries is "objectionable from the standpoint of the statutes for lifting employment prejudicial to the life, health, safety and welfare of women." The decision is in accord with the regulation contained in a state law enacted in 1913 and declared void by the courts last year.

The commission so far, however, has not attempted to regulate night work in mechanical and mercantile establishments, restaurants, telegraph and telephone offices, express and transportation houses. Neither does it include "pea canneries" within the term manufacturing, so that in such places women may work any number of hours as was possible formerly in New York state. Finally the commission failed to reach any conclusion on the subject of hours to be permitted per day, announcing that further time was necessary to look into the matter.

Commissioner J. D. Beck alone advocated immediate action in favor of shorter working days, arguing

That the eight hour day will soon be recognized as necessary to the women factory workers if their health and welfare and the welfare of the future generations are to be fully guarded.

The Kansas state industrial welfare commission has outdistanced the Wisconsin body in this matter of hours by establishing on July 28 a nine hour day for women in mercantile establishments. Although the merchants pleaded that it was necessary to keep their stores open later than 9 o'clock on Saturday evenings, the commission rejected the appeal.

## ARMY CLOTHES BOARD.

Secretary of War Baker Puts Sweatshop Methods Under Ban.

Creation of a board of control for labor standards in the manufacture of army clothes to prevent government work being done under sweatshop methods, was announced by Secretary Baker. Louis Kirstein of Boston is chairman.

The other members are Mrs. Florence Kelley, general secretary of the National Consumers' league, New York, and Captain Walter E. Kruesi, a reserve officer of the quartermaster corps. "Through this board," Secretary Baker's statement said, "the quartermaster general will be enabled to enforce the maintenance of sound industrial and sanitary conditions in the manufacture of army clothing, to inspect factories, to see that proper standards are established on government work, to pass upon the industrial standards maintained by bidders in army clothing and act so that just conditions prevail.

"The government cannot permit its work to be done under sweatshop conditions, and it cannot allow the evils widely complained of to go uncorrected.

"Only through the establishment of such a body as the board of control now created will the government be assured that army clothing is manufactured under recognized industrial standards and in an atmosphere of good will between manufacturers and operatives. This alone will assure fit clothing and its prompt delivery for army needs."

Secretary Baker said he did not anticipate any serious delay in the delivery of army clothing as a result of the new plan. Some manufacturers had indicated, he said, that there would be a slight loss of time due to the standardization process, but not enough to be of importance.

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